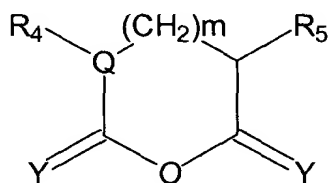


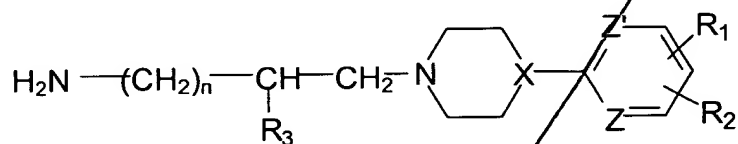
(I)

its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, enantiomers, diastereomers, or N-oxides, wherein Y is O or S; Q, Z and Z' are independently CH; X is CH or N; m=0-3; n=0-4; R₁, R₂ are independently selected from: H, F, Cl, Br, OCH₃, OC₂H₅, OCH₂CF₃, SCF₃, CH₃, C₂H₅, CF₃, isopropoxy, and cyclopropyl; and R₃, R₄ and R₅ are independently H, C₁₋₃ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, which comprises reacting a compound having the structure of Formula VI'



(VI')

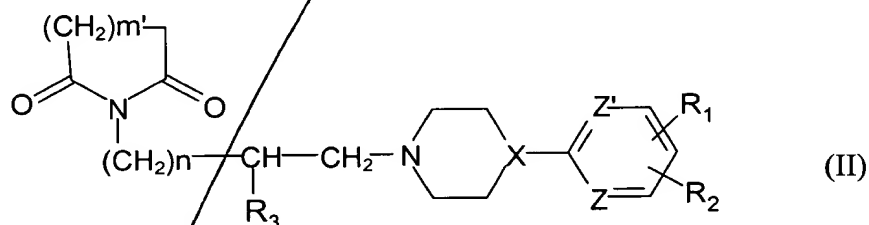
with a compound having the structure of Formula V in pyridine at reflux temperature followed by reflux in the presence of acetic anhydride



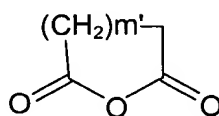
(V)

thereby to produce the compound of Formula I.

45. (Twice Amended) A method for making a compound having the structure of Formula II



its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, enantiomers, diastereomers, or N-oxides, wherein X is CH or N; Z and Z' are independently CH; n = 0-4; m' = 1-4; R₁, R₂ are independently selected from: H, F, Cl, Br, OCH₃, OC₂H₅, OCH₂CF₃, SCF₃, CH₃, isopropoxy, and cyclopropyl; and R₃ is independently H, C₁₋₃ alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, which comprises reacting a compound having the structure of Formula VI



(VI)

with a compound having the structure of Formula V in pyridine at reflux temperature followed by reflux in the presence of acetic anhydride